BY A. S. CAME

"No Resurrection," written upon their tomb,

For the present, at least, we have one pur-

pose, one hope and one destiny, and to

one mind, and strike with one arm. To this

an overwhelming majority of the people are agreed. We have made no nominations for Govern or, and no one of our distinguished citizens is regularly in the field according to past usage. Yet the popular mind, as publicly expressed in the press and primary public meetings, is, to a large degree, directed towards a retention of our present Governor. At the same time there is a portion of the people (in what numbers we cannot undertake to decide) who think, and no doubt honestly, that his election would be impolitic and inimical to the best interests of the State They contend that Gov. HARRIS is personally odious to the people of the Eastern division of the State; that he has disregarded the interests and feelings of a majority of the people of the State in the military appointments which the laws have required him to make. and that custom has made the Governor practically ineligible to a third term. And hence they have sought another personage and found him in the Hon. W. H. Polk, of Maury

This brings us to consider directly of what

duty, as we understand it, requires of us -For ourselves we announce, at the outset. that we cannot support Mr. Polk. We were for the separation of the State from the Lincola Government, and for its union with those of the South by the prompt adoption of the Provisional Government they had formed. More than two to one of our fellowcitizens agreed with us and so ordained at the ballot-box on the 8th of June. We do apleting and perfecting our union with the Confederate States by a like prompt adoption of their permanent Constitution -We do not know whether Mr. Polk concurs with us in this opinion and desire. We want our separation from the perverted government of the North to be perpetual. We do not know whether Mr. Polk agrees with us in this. We want Tennessee to bear her full share in all the consequences, he they suc-· cessful or disastrous, whether they illumine our pathway with the glories of triumph, or enshroud us in the gloom of defeat, with her sister States of the South. We do not know that Mr. Polk agrees with us in this. So long as the war is to be prosecuted by the despotic North upon the inalienable rights of freemen. we desire the enemies of our liberties to be met and repulsed at all points, and that preparations be made accordingly. We do not know whether Mr. Polk concurs with us .-On bended knees we petitioned and begged for our rights in the Union, and instead of obtaining them, we have been met with abuse and scorn, and to silence our petitions and remonstrances an army is sent among us .--This army is designed either to subjugate, or exterminate us. We are for fighting that army to the bitter end. We know not if Mr POLK concurs with us. We want no peace which does not secure to us the principles of self-government for which our fathers bled and died. We do not know if Mr. Polk coincides in this. Finally, we do not know if Mr. Polk has the qualities, judging from his past career, if he agreed with us, to execute in the Gubernatorial chair, these views and

past upon the issues of the past, we will sus- troops he had volunteered to command. He | Congress, from the district comprised of the tain him with all our heart upon these. His was an aid of Gen. BUTLER. democracy, as currently understood heretofore, is just as much at an end as our whiggery or our opposition. It he were in favor of Southern independence before we were, it | the 27th ult.: only shows that he was in the picket guard, while we were in the camp waiting for, perhaps, a disastrous surprise. If he has made appointments to military office that we would not have made had we been in his place, there advice, but we do advise you, the good citiis no complaint of the incompetency of his zens of Fentress, to lay down your arms, ver position he can do so to the greatest appointments. If his appointments are ob. and obey the State authorities. noxious to the charge of being political in Our State authorities will not permit you to their character, it was imprudent, perhaps; but if they are competent, is it the part of us. patriots to suffer that to come between them and their country and the liberties of themselves and their children? What has party for the purpose of fighting the State, you men and party measures of the past to do may be sure that the authorities will deal with the fundamental rights and liberties of the people? No ghost of a dead issue shall frighten us from our present duty. So far in this struggle Gov. HARRIS has acted the part of a brave and courageous and wise man, and has shown himself equal to the occasion. Since the 15th April he has pursued a straight course looking to the emancipation of the South and of Tennessee from the despotism of the North. We will not no personal considerations to interpose between us and what we look upon as right and Mr. Crittenden, it is greatly to be feared, is our duty to our country and its cause.— coming to Washington for the purpose of finishing a long and useful public life, ingloesteem it the part of patriotism and duty to personal objections at this hour.

be the effect of the movement which has sis of their expressed desire for the perpetuation of the Federal Union under the LINCOLN administration? is it on the basis of their inquire if it is designed, under the name of complexion it must corse at last." Kentucky onciliation to East Tennessee, to build up a | must and will go with the South.

party to reverse the late action of the State, to form an anti-war party, a reactionary par ty, a party for State neutrality, a Lincoln party? At the moment when we have shed our party skin, is the country to be immediately efflicted with new party organizations, at the most inopportune of all periods, and at a time when a successful attempt would prove most disastrous to the cause we all have so much at heart? We cannot lend ourselves to any enterprize the tendency of which, however pure and sincere the motive, is so manifestly detrimental to the interests of the State and its people.

We have a great work before us; let us perform it like men of sense and reason and high moral courage. Let us strive to put be considering this question. The extraor- away the prejudices and passions of the pastand labor for a glorious and happy future. vented the usual canvass. Only four weeks Let us keep the main end in view, and perare to elapse before we will be called upon mit no trivial obstacle to interpose between to decide it at the ballot-box. For many us and its accomplishment. Let us sink the years past we have had party nominations, partizan in the heroic character of the patriot-

No Reaction. On the 8 h of June the people of Tennesse decided by an overwhelming majority against any further connection with the government at Washington, and in favor of Southern Independence. There is no mistaking their verdict. They meant to exclude forever the idea of compromise and reconstruction. Separated from the non-slaveholding States, they intended hereafter to have no other connecachieve a common result we must think with them than such as is maintained between foreign nations.

It happened, however, that in one of the

grand divisions of the State, the people, deceived by the artful appeals and misrepresentations of false-hearted and knavish demagogues, cast a large majority against separation from the Union; and there is a desire elsewhere to win these opponents of revolution over to the cause which the majority espoused as the cause of freedom and independence by conciliatory measures. This state of things, to the patriotic, offers an opportunity for the exercise of the highest attributes of the good citizen. But, at the same ime, it affords the dissatisfied and the disaffected, the prejudiced and the intriguing, a pretext for attempting to lead the people rom the objects which underlie the revolution, and to construct a party upon issues of such a character as must jeopardize all that has been accomplished. A majorty of eighteen or twenty thousand in one section of the State may be regarded as a considerable amount of capital to commence business upon -as a pretty firm foundation for the erection of a reactionary party,-but we are quite sure that when the great masses of the Separationists come to investigate the subject, it will be ascertained that those who reckon upon deriving from them the means of construction, have made a false movement, and are doomed to disappointment. The people of Tennessee, at a crisis like the present, can with England, she generously bringing to not be diverted from the path they have chosen to tread. They will look neither to the right nor to the left; but march forward until they have secured beyond all doubt the Constitution, which forbids us from either not know whether Mr. Polk agreed with us independence for which they have declared protecting any branch or home industry, or plated by the genius of liberty. and them upon this point. We are now for themselves willing to make all sacrifices. An granting any bounties for the encouragement attempt to decoy them into a reactionary and backward movement, by seeking to build | right to secede from the Government when up a party upon the real or supposed recusancy of East Tennessee, and untenable objections to any of the men who have been active in the advancement of separation, does are dissatisfied they can return to their for then the greatest injustice. It is, furthermore, what no one who has a just apprecia tion of the dangers which surround us, ought, or an instant, to encourage or tolerate. It is alculated to promote division and dissen

> A NORTHERN VIEW .- We republish this morning from the Philadelphia North Ameri can an article relative to the military opera tions in Virginia. It is interesting as a Norupon to give its views upon military operations outside of Virginia. The invaders will

it is doomed to a speedy and final extinguish

be driven from ber soil. Wilson's regiment of rogues and rascals have turned up on Santa Rosa Island, where they have gone into camp near Fort Pickens. What a time they will have fighting the sand

Gov. HARRIS does agree with us. And how- great gallantry in the battle, and fell whilst signed with them to everlasting oblivion. ever bitterly we have opposed him in the vainly attempting to rally the cowardly | For a Representative in the Confederate

TRAITORS IN TENNESSEE,-We copy the

We are informed that Messrs. Hale and Wood bave completed their Lincoln companies. They are rubbing up their old guns, thinking they may need them before getting to Lincoln quarters. We are not apt to give

It is impossible for you to get to the North. escape with intentions of returning to fight

Unarmed you were entitled to the protection of the State. But after forming yourselves into companies and taking up arms with you as they would with any other offensive enemy.

It is probable that treason will not hide its head in Tennessee until an example is made of some of the few traitors who dare to make themselves known. HALE should have his neck broke and then the ignorant and deluded men who heed his counsels, will see the road they are travelling.

We get a copy of a Northern paper occasionswap him for any man, whose position upon ally. Yesterday an Albany Evening Journal these subjects we do not know, and we shall made its appearance on our table. We copy prefer acts to professions. We shall permit from it, the following remarks about the

may oppose Gov. HARRIS as heretofore, if we riously. In the present condition of the country, no man can occupy a neutral, or an do so. But we cannot hazard a noble and equivocal, or an unpronounced position. It is a condition of war—red. bloody, fiery war, glorious cause by setting up individual and and Statesmen, like Soldiers, must declare for Union or for Disunion-must be Loyal or Disloyal-true men or Traitors. If Mr. Crit-The friends of Mr. Polk deprecate any- tenden has not seen enough of Rebellion to thing like party divisions at a time like this. make him an out-and-out Union man, then | States. We most heartily join them. But what is to his eyes are dim and his preceptions dall. There is neither leisure nor disposition, in or out of Congress, for temporising. The Statesplaced him before the people? If it is meant man who attempts to divert the attention of to conciliate East Tennessee, is it on the ba- Congress from the sternest duties of patriot- leave the field he has entered until the foe is ism, will find himself powerless and his efforts

impotent. This is a plain indication of what will b movement for a separation from the rest of the result of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S labors for the State? is it on the basis of the Greenville peace in the coming session of the Federal Convention? We would do nothing to cause- Congress. He will accomplish nothing lessly offend East Tennessee or any other Northern fanaticism will not listen to him portion of the State. We are brothers all, He will "find himself powerless and impo-We would approach them with nothing but tent." And, what then? Can he still have argument and kindness-with the distinct hopes of the sesurrection of the dead Union; understanding that one bundred thousand or will be not lay down the robes of office. metrehall not be required to yield their opin- and call upon Kentucky to join her Southern ions to less than fifty thousand. We would sisters and share their fortunes? To "this

Letter from the South. We find the following letter in a late number of the. Boston Courier, preceded by the remark that it was written by "a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, a doubted Union

Yesterday our people decided the question

f secession at the polis, and though four

months ago, on the 9th of February, they

TENNESSEE, June 9, 1861.

now, from appearances, the majority is as great the other way-the Middle and West ing nearly unanimous for it, and overcoming the heavy Union vote of East Tennessee. My last letter to you, written before the tbreak, expressed an apprehension of this esult. The commencement of hostilities recipitated it. Then, too, the tone of such Northern papers as the Tribune, Times, Herald, Jourier and Enquirer, N. Y. Post, &c., aggrava ted the evil ten-fold, not by creating alarm. but by arousing indignation. The newborn zeal for the Union, by men who have never tired of mocking its friends, can hardly be abandon the old Union without an overt act mistaken for anything else than partizen devotion to a favorite administration. Against dreadful odds the Union men went into the contest, like the Old Guard at Waterloo, and apparently with like success. Their good | the Fedtral Executive, when I saw Lincoln's names reviled, their motives impugned, their lives threatened, they toiled on unremittingly, too fond of the right to pursue the

But let us not look mournfully upon the oast. Present duties and future prospects oucern us more. The first thing now is, to op this useless and expensive war. Nothing is to be gained by it and everything to lost. Then to convene a National Convention, with plenary powers to settle the terms of peace, so as to place our future international relations upon a permanent bais. Gather up the fragments, if possible,

that nothing be lost. Mr. Russell, of the London Times, says the Great Republic is no more. The Edinburgh leview, assuming the same thing, says: "The uth will follow the broad path of commercial treedom, uncontrolled by Northern protectionists. The North will follow the higher track of social freedom, unfettered by dded England will reap the benefits. Her great rival is bumbled into two most profitble and dependent stipendaries—as between vou will unquestionably be the gainers The higher track of social freedom" is more gnificant than the writer was probably ware, It is freedom from Abolitioni which, as you will have no more slavery, will is little trouble itself with the institution i e Southern Confederacy as it has done with in Cuba or in Brazil-and so, having no ed, it will die of inaution, and with it all pestilent brood of schisms and isms. It is edom from the Republican party, which, ving performed its office of breaking up or Government by exscinding every State which it did not receive a popular vote in ovember, will now dissolve and give you ttle more trouble. It is freedom from lass of charlatons and sciolists who, in our sectional strife, have, by their partizan exesses, supplanted your statesmen and scho lars. But how will you hold the extremesthe East and the West of the diminished coun try-together? Will the attenuated ge graphical ligament between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie be strengthened by more powerful moral, social and commercial ligaments? Or will you weld Canada to the weak point? As for us, our "broad path of commercial freedom" is unrestricted permission to trade our doors whatever we wish to buy, and taking in our fields whatever we wish to sell, making merely a resonable charge for transportation both ways, and protected by our of our own commerce or any other domestic erprise. It is more, it is a const. we please, either with cause or without, thus inducing Cuba and other contiguous countries, for a sufficient consideration, to unite their destinies with us, seeing that if they

This is the lot that for the present, at least, e must accept. Then why fight? Will that help the matter? Were it not better to yield with what grace we may to the inevitanecessity, and trust that our children vill be wiser than we, as our fathers ceron, and to increase instead of allay the illtainly were, and will from our bitter expe eeling which is supposed to control a majorriences learn a lesson of wisdom and state nanship adequate to the restoration of our ity of the people of East Tennessee. Nothing extinct nationality? Would victory by eithbut evil can come of it. And we trust that er side be any advantage?

Hon. Robert I. Caruthers for Con-

To the Europe of the Patriot.-In thes that we should have wise and patriotic stateslong before the North American will be called | men in civil council, as well as brave and daring military chieftains in the field. We should have in our legislative bodies the ablest, wisest, purest, and best men of the nation. As in the days of the great and glorious Revolution when our liberties were achieved, men were selected as our legislait be now, and let no man be selected for that flies, musquitoes and snakes, with which the place who is or ever was a mere party politician. Let the People, who have alike the power and the right, frown down all these to Piedmont instead, and has occupied it at-Major Theodore Winthrop.—The remains | miserable and most contemptible of all specof this officer, who was killed in the battle of | imens of degraded and depraved humanity. Betkel, were recently received in New York, | huckstering party politicians, and put forand escorted to the depot of the New Haven | ward the good, true and patriotic men of the On the other hand these are what we re- railroad with military honors. They were country. We want no broken-down, iaded. gard as paramount considerations. On all of to be buried at New Haven, the place of his spavined party back. Parties have all passthem we do know, from his public acts, that residence. Major WINTHROP behaved with ed away, and let these party jackals be con-

counties of Wilson, Sumner, Cannon, Rutherford and Williamson, I would suggest the name of Hon. ROBERT L. CARUTHERS, one of following item from the Cookville Times of the present able and distinguished Chief Justices of Tennessee. Judge Caruthers is at present on the Supreme Bench, and we do not know that he would like to give up such a position for the one we have reference to; but he is a man who is always ready and willing to serve his country in what-

> Judge Caruthers has not been engaged in party politics for a great number of yearsnot since he was an elector for the great and good and glorious HENRY CLAY, in 1844. In that campaign he ranked second to no man in the State. He was a member of Congress from 1841 to 1843, and declined re-election. In 1841 he made the speech of the ses- attack upon Richmond, the advance move- pledged for the payment of interest on Govsion. Political honors have frequently been tendered him, but always declined. Great and good as he is by nature, he is totally and wholly unfit to be a modern politician. He has none of that kind of expacity about him. He is too far removed above the low, vile and contemptible means so often and so necessarily resorted to by the trafficking and unprincipled politicians who have ruled and ruined our once great, happy and prosperous country, ever to get into place or power upon such conditions. Let the people of the is district speak out and elect him, and we have person. Beauregard's known character is, no doubt that he will not decline the honor not to try the test of a fight unless the odds

us hear from them. In making this call upon Judge CARUTH-ERS, we intend making no reflection whatever upon the gallant, true and noble Har-TON, who was the representative from that district in the last Congress of the United

Mr. HATTON is now in active service as Colonel of a regiment; and we know him sufficiently well to know that he would never vanquished and the peace of the country and the independence of his section are secured. XXXIV.

Appointments by the President, We understand, that President Davis bas onterred a Commission of Major General on Bishop Polk of the Diocess of Louisiana. Bishop Polk is a graduate of West Point, and was a cotemporary of Gen Lee, Johnston and other eminent military characters in com-

and of our armies. We hear that President Davis has also bestowed a Commission of Brigadier General on Col. Magrader—a well-merited tribute to the first victor in the great cause.—Richmond Whig.

Card from William H, DeWitt. sons of infinitely less ability are promoted to Fellow-Odizens of the Fourt! Congressional Di trict of Tennessee high places. How many men have we like Having been solicited by many of you to Lieut. Slemmer, or the brave Greble? There become a candidate for a seat as your Repraare two of the free State leaders in the Kansas war who would make far better generals sentative in the Provisional Government of than a whole gross such as Pierce and the Confederate States of America, and see-

ing that the Governor has issued his Proclamation for an election of delegates as provigave a majority of over 64,000 against it, ded by law, I have finally yielded to your who is a man of very decided military talent. desires, and am now a candidate for that high and responsible position. It is true fellow-citizens, that up to the time of Lircoln's proclamation for troops from this and other Southern States, to fight against and conquer the South, I had persistently aghered to and advocated the preservation of the United States Government upon principles of equal and constitutional justice to all the States. Because I was not then willing to against the South by Lincoln, such as would justify a revolution on the part of the South in resisting the unwarranted usurpations of said proclamation I admit I lost all hope of a reconstruction of the Government, and I determined at once that if the contest between the North and South was to be settled by shedding blood, as required by Lincoln, I would never consent to it. I could not agree to see Southern men imbae their hands in

each other's blood, to gratify the wicked. malignant and reckless policy of such a President. Hence, without besitation on my part, upon the first sight of that proclamation, I put on the armor of the South, and struck for her liberty and success; and I will continue to do so against her wicked, unprincipled and reckless invaders. I felt upon this last conclusion that although there were many of my fellow-citizens that would then outhern Slaveholders." And it might have differ with me honestry, still, upon a full realization of the facts, and a mature reflection upon the impending consequences, I believed they would, and still think that they will concur with me in the policy which I deemed best to be pursued upon the part of Tennessee and the whole South, so as to give us a proper and honorable status in the future aspect of national affairs. Gentlemen, I am low, as I was on the Sth of June last, both for and with the South, and the whole South, in all her struggles, both civil and military, for her independence, and do not desire an election upon any other understanding than a firm pledge on my part that I will do all in my power to promote every honorable agency, enterprise or policy that will conduce to the speedy accomplishment of the triumph, glory and honor of the South. I need not say that I have always opposed the doctrine of coercion. The South stands upon the great principle of self-defense, given to man by God. out of which springs the right of revolution. And the South, in the exercise of this right, stands justified before God and the nations of the world; and having a soldiery in her midst composed of the best blood of earth, she will soon take her stand among the na-

WM. H. DEWITT.

ful and glorious Governments ever contem-

The Field Movements in Virginia. At length the grand operations of military strategy in the open field have fully begun n all parts of Virginia, and the aspect of the board, as it varies from day to day, is one of the most interesting studies the observant mind can direct its attention to. Get. Johnton has not gone to Manasses Junction, preisely as we thought. His retreat was a eint to draw Gen. Cadwalader into a snare and fall upon his division suddenly with an overwhelming force. Cadwalader had but 000 men and a few pieces of artillery and and cavalry troop, while Johnston had from 12,000 to 14,000 men, with a whole park of artillery and several regiments of cavalry. The rebel lines stretch from Winchester to Martinsburg. In crossing the Potomac, General Cadwalader's orders were to occupy Martinsburg, but finding that the enemy was till close at hand in full force, he fell back. it the same time conding reinforcements amberland to succor the Indiana regiment here, threatened as it was with an attack of hree or four thousand rebels. It is plain that Johnston's idea was to throw a body of en between Cadwalader's division and that thus interrupted to fall suddenly upon Cad-

walader's corps with his whole army, To avoid such a catastrophe, Cadwalader, luly advised of all the enemy's movements and easily understanding them, merely came in sight of the rebel lines for the purpose of drawing them in pursuit of him, and then retreating in good order rapidly recrossed the Potomac and placed the river between him and the enemy, with Keim's division in re serve. Meantime the force sent by the rebels as was supposed against Cumberland, went ter the slaughter of the Maryland volunteer Western Virginia, or by some detachment from Keim's reserve, before any advance novements can be made. Should Johnston

He is now on his second line of defence, which we mentioned recently, and will probably maintain it until driven back by a flank | clated Press, at Louisville. novement or menaced by the operations of McClellan's corps on his rear. The latter is moving upon a new line of operations, differing materially from the one first settled upon v General Scott, but rendered necessary by the enemy's retreat from Harper's Ferry As it has been already made public by th Western papers, we may point out that his object is to move up the valley of the Kanawha ither to the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which leads directly to Richmond, via Lynchburg, or to go to Staunton and threaten Richmond by that route. Proceeding along ither route he would have serious work to do before reaching Richmond, but the mere resence of his large army in that region would necessitate Johnston's retreat Southward, or compel Beauregaid to send an army across the mountains to oppose him.

of Johnston's army in order to enable the United States forces under Patterson, Morris. and McClellan to concentrate for the grand ments of McDowell's corps from Arlington, are intended to push forward our lines gradnally further toward the mountains. Great demands for soldiers are made constantly up- | lion is entirely subdued. on the North in order to enable Scott to throw overwhelming forces into Virginia, a forward movement until more wagons arrendering it unavoidable for the enemy to assume the offensive or fall back. Unfortunace- 15 h of July. ly we have no superior generals in this corps McDowell, though a well trained and skillful officer, appears to lack strategetic ability. portunity as yet, but is believed to be exceedingly careful. With men of this kind Scott is not likely to take the risk of a battle un-less he has made up his mind to command in ate men and hatteries everywhere, and from

nothing is taken for granted. nanifested any marked ability-Lyon and cannon for the rebels at Pensacola. erful State without any aid whatever from | had withdrawn a considerable portion of the the general government; has improvised ar- force stationed there and dispatched them to mies, overcome mobs and rooted up rebellion Richmond. Providence to provide against the demise of alleged he heard it from Gen. Scott.

so far as present indications may be relied on, | now on parole, on duty that will not violate is the man for filling his place.

Yet when the war broke out, this profound

Schenck. We allude to Montgomery and Jim Lane. It is stated that Lane is to be appointed a brigadier, but we hear of no mention of a like honor being conferred on Montgomery,

By Telegraph.

em_M. W. BARR, at Louisville, Kv., is the spec ring ceased to have any control of matter tel-phed to newspapers south of Louisville. p such reports. The Telegraph Company has no orders, now and hereafter, the old police ency whatever in the preparation of dispatches for aracter or truth of this kind of news.

[Special Dispatch to the Nashville Daily Patriot.] RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.

Fifteen Marylanders captured the Steamer St. Nicholas, on the Potomac, took twentynine prisoners, three other small vessels, with three thousand bags Coffee, two hundred tons Ice, and two hundred tons Coal. The prisoners are now here.

From Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1 .- Henry C. Harnes, itizen of Richmond, was killed while attack- and it any so admitted violates the municipal ng the Federal pickets. The Pocahontas and Pawnee have sailed nals,

for Matthias' Point. LYNCHBURG, Va., July 1.-There has been other fight at Romuey, in which seventeen Federals and two Confederates were killed In an engagement at Matthias' Point, on the Potomac, on Saturday, the Federal troops were routed, with six killed, ten wounded and twenty taken prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2 .- The Massachu its regiment moved beyond Hampton. Butler dislikes the Massachusetts regiment. formation. The naval brigade, with battery crossed lampton Creek.

Clark, of the Louisiana Zouaves, was cap-Lieut, Butler goes bome to induce Massa husetts to furnish a regiment of cavalry. A flag of truce arrived from Nortolk with

incoln's Doctor, Richards on board. From Washington.

Washington, July 1.—The ship St. Nicho s was seized by Southern passengers. No Dipiomatic appointments will be con dered till after the adjournment of Congress Blair, upon being serenaded, called the Maryland Legislature a nest of copperheads and spoke taunting y of Southern chivalry amusing itself picking off Federal pickets He declared for war till no enemy is left He abomin ted compromise and compliment

The Federalists want Fairfax by the fourth

The Southerners are running cars within n miles of Alexandria. The Confederate Steamer, Geo. Page, i. uising in the vicinity of Aquia Creek. Col. Stone is to occupy the Maryland eights commanding Harper's Ferry. Wm. Brent, of South Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, are arrested as alleged

A most significant article is published si ions of the earth as one of the most powernultaneously in the Paris Patrie and Monitour which foreshadows the coming recognition of the Confederate States. The Emperor announces for himself and the other European Powers, that the Confederacy has the same aims to acknowledgment as the new King dom of Italy, when it shows it can maintain tself, and international relations can be es tablished with its rulers.

Fremont is commissioned a regular Major General, ranking next to M'Clellan. An order has been given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potemac with rations for six days. Patterson's delay in advancing keeps eve

ry thing waiting. The Government has deided to take him out of the way. It is be lieved a general advance will be made on the fourth of July. Washington, July 2.- Fifty dollar Treasu y notes, redeemable in two years, are affoat business circles.

More Federal steamers are going to the nouth of the Potomac. It is rumored that Secretary Welles has resigned. Commodores S ockton and Vanderbilt are mentioned as his successor.

Daniel Sickles' brigade has flummuxed. Express says it is not the purpose to give the Southerners battle on a grand scale till after August. The Southerners can have battle by advancing, but Scott makes no advance to wards Richmond till September. The Caire f Keim, and when the communications were | troops want money, but the Colonels havn't five cents to buy papers with. The three months volunteers are all going home.

> From Maryland. BALTIMORE, July 1 .- Captain Hollins, late of the Susquebanna, went on board the St Nicholas disguised as a woman. After the

> seizure of the St. Nicholas, he captured three vessels. laden with ice and coffee, and took them to Fredericksburg. From Louisville.

> Louisville, July 2. -Collector Cotton going to station an agent at Franklin, Ky.

he first station above the Tennessee line, or ompany at the bridge. This will have to be the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to pre slodged by the troops under Gen. Morris, vent the transmission of contraband goods. Single letters addressed to the American Letter Express Company, Nashville, in order to secure transmission Northward, must be ollow Cadwalader, which we do not expect, accompanied by fifteen cents. Foreign lethe would encounter the whole United States | ters must have the additional foreign postage, army of 22,000 men. He is probably too old It is not necessary to use United States stamps a soldier for that, and will again assume the or stamped envelopes, as they are not recogized. Editors having written to tihs Company for Northern exchanges, are referred to M. W. Barr, Agent of the New Orleans Asso-

From Ohio

CINCINNATI, July 2.-Lewis F. Harris, Preident of the Bank of Savannah, died here Saturday.

From Washington. Special to the New York Tribune

Washington, June 29 - The financial propositions of the Treasury Department to be submitted to Congress are three in number. First-A National Loan at 7 31-100 per cent., redeemable in three years, not convertible into bonds, nor receivable for Government dues. 100 per cent.

Second-A foreign loan, interest at 6 35 Third-The issue of Treasury Notes of mall denominations, interest 3 30-000, con-As the whole object at present is to get rid | vertible and receivable, to circulate as cur-Mr. Chase will also recommend a special tax on tea, coffee, sugar, and money to be

> ernment debts. The President has determined not to entertain any proposition of peace till the rebel-Army efficers declare it impossible to make rive. One thousand will be furnished on the

(Special to the New York Herald.) Washington, June 30 -It is reported that he misunderstanding between Jeff. Davis and Schenck has none. Runyon has had no op- Beauregard and Gen. Lee, that has been noted for some time, has occasioned the latter's resigning his position. It is certain that pri-

From New York.

in the rebel service.

vate letters from Lee to old associates in the

II. S. army have disclosed his dissatisfaction

this cause unexpected collisions may occur | World from the steamer Wyandotte, from in which we shall suffer from being taken at | Fort Pickens, announces the capture of the a disadvantage. It is obvious that the ma. privateer steamer Wm. H. Webb by the Nianœuvring is close on both sides, and that gara, when in the act of capturing the brig nothing is taken for granted.

[East, of N. Y. The Wyandotte also captured] Thus far but two generals on our side have the English bark Etna, with a cargo of rifled McClellan. Lyon may fairly be styled the A gentleman has just arrived here from conqueror of Missouri, and no one need be New Orleans who states that he heard there afraid to compare his splendid achievements just before leaving, and at points along the with those even of Scott himself. He has route, that the Rebel Government had aban subdued a great, populous, warlike and pow- dened the idea of taking Fort Pickens, and

wherever it was to be met with. McClellan He says further that some apprehensions has done almost as much in Western Virgi- were entertained at New Orleans of the landnia, and seemingly with very little effort.— ing of a large force of Union troops in the But in quickness and energy Lyon is so far vicinity of that city. Accordingly preparaahead of all rivals in this war as to fairly tions were being made for erecting proper stand forth the great man of the times, and, unless we are very much mistaken, be will soon be recognized as the leader raised up by Scott. We do not hesitate to say that, if the | The Government is determined to emplo veteran General-in-chief were to die, Lyon, the United State troops captured in Texas,

military genius was occupying a civil station, after filling the office of a captain, in which capacity he had served with heroic gallantry in the Mexican war. Who can tell

their oaths.

Gen. Banks has just issued the following

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF ANNAPOLIS, ! FORT MCHENRY, July 1, 1861. In pursuance of orders issued from the adquarters of the army at Washington for the preservation of public peace in this Department, I have arrested and do now detain the custody of the United States the late embers of the Board of Police.

After the public recognition and protest

gainst the suspension of their functions

they continued their sessions daily upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult., they declare that the Police law was suspended, and the Police officers and men put off duty for the present pretending to leave the city without d recognized agent of the Southern Associated any police or protection whatsoever. They ess, at that point, the New York Associated Press refused to recognize the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provest Marshal egraph operator or agent is permitted to make for its protection, and had, subject to their force, a large body of armed men for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace and security. To Earlof Essex to Queen Elizabeth. purpose not known to the Government, and anticipate any intentions or orders on their LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF LORD part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the Government represent all desire, intention and purpose interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws impartially and in good faith to the U.S., miliary force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soltier will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal

> law they shall be punished by the civil tribu-NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

Major General Army. [Special Disputch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Washington, June 30 .- The continued arrival of troops to day has given the city a more warlike appearance than at almost any other time during the campaign.

There are grave intimations of a forward movement, but this is so often asserted that the highest sources fail in correctness of in With the arrivals to-day there are here

sixty-three thousand troops completely armed | GODWIN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH and equipped, ready to move in thirty min Very formidable efforts are being made for secret session of Congress, and the Presi-

lent is urged to recommend it in his message

Very valuable dispatches have been found on McQuillan, who was arrested here on h return from Europe, for the Rebel Confede The Government is informed that the evince against Marshal Kane is overwhelm

The members and Senators from the Wes except Missouri, are all here. It is believed that Gen. Fremont will I ordered to the command of the departmen of Eastern Virginia. [Correspondence of the Cin. Commercial]

Washington, June 29 .- It may be considered red certain that Gen. Fremont will com mand the Western army that will crash out he rebellion in the lower valley of the Mis-

Positive information as to the strength of the rebels between Fall's Church and the Manassas Junction, has been received within the last twenty-four hours. There are about 6.000 rebels, consisting of 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and a portion of the 8th South Carolina re giments, the 5th Alabama, and the 1st Louisiana stationed between two points; 2,00 were at Vienna under the command of Gen Gen. Beauregard was at Fairfax Court

House night before last. The fact that his est troops from advanced posts, indicat intention to dispute every inch of ground. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30 .- The cel brated steam gun arrived last night. Frof. Lowe is expected to-day with his monste balloon. Two prisoners and two deserters were brought in to-day, all of the Louisian Zouaves, the deserters having been pressed into the Confederate service, and escaped th first opportunity. They are uniformed precisely like Duryeas Zouaves. The two pris oners were stragglers of a scouting party of two bundred.

They agree that an attack on Newport News was intended night before last and was aly prevented by the incessant rain. About 4,500 men, including a strong body of cavalry with some 12 pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown where there over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The cavatry is made up of the elite of Virginia

and exceedingly well mounted. Provision are scarce at Yorktown. The two deserters were originally from Boston and New York. They were at Pen sacola, and the regiment having mutinied they were paid \$50 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Rich

mond, and lastly came to Yorktown. Three shots were fired from a Sawver rifled gun at Newport News, the mate to the onon the Rip Raps, one shot of which reached the opposite bank of the James river, five and a half miles distant.

Holloway's Ointment, --- Hoils, Pimples. Tumors, &c .-- The pernicious no usequences, Holioway's Ointment will perform : he cures which the others boast of but fail to effect fold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c. or \$1 per not.

Costiveness, or Habitual Constipation.-From these afflictions arise many of the ail ings of men. We hear daily, people complain of heache, nervous debility, etc.; and generally the cauthe complaint can be traced to their constinuted his Wine Bitters to all afflicted; let them take it thro times each day, bulf an hour before eating their meal nd in it they will find a cure. Our physicians recon end it in their practice, and its great merits are fas coming known in the Western States.

Bite of a Rattlesnake Cured in Five

Minutes. Messes. Perry Davis & Sox-Gents: A merchant of his sons was severely bitten on the leg by a rattle snake, from the effects of which he suffered mos readfully. The family chancing to have some of Per ry Davis' Pain Killer in the house immediately com senced bathing the bitten place, without knowing urprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observ d to exude from the wound, and in five or ten minute the young man fell asleep, entirely free from pam, o my effect from the bite, excet the flesh wound, which sealed very soon. By giving publicity to this fact it your pamphlet designed for Southern and Western dis ibulion, and such countries as poisonous reptiles more or less abound, it might serve the cause of he musty and be the means of supplying an artile, the want of which has long been experienced.

H. BLAKFSLEY, St. Louis, Mo. Well Bone.-We like to see work well done and from the favorable reports, which we are con stantly receiving in relation to Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrop, Canker Cure and Cerate, w are inclined to think all humors can now be cure without injuring the constitution. The author of the complaints, and adapting his remedies to their entire removal. We have more confidence in these preparations, than any other article ever offered to the public

Yours Respectfully,

New Advertisements. PROCLAMATION

ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOV. OF TENNESSEE To the Sheriff's of the several Counties of said

State-GREETING: IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, passed May 6, 1861: You are hereby commanded to open and hold an election at all the pia ces of holding elections in your respective counties on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, for the election of Delegates to represent Tennessee in the Pr visional Government of the Confederate States America, one of said Delegates to be elected from each of the Congressional Districts, as now established by law, said election to be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules that have prevailed heretofore in congressional elections.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State, to be affixed at the Department in Nashville, on this 28th day of June, A. D., 1861.

By the Governor: ISHAM G. HARRIS.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

June 30-td.

Wanted to Royal States of the Department of the Department of the Department of the Department of the States Agricultural Society, at Louisville, Ky. It also received the award as the best Reaper, and as the best Reaper, and as the best Royal Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States were thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States are thorough Marchine in the United States are thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States are thoroughly tested. The committee made their awards through Marchine in the United States are the best received the award as the best Reaper, and as the best More the Color of the United States are the best Reaper that the previous throughly the state of the best Reaper that the pr

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